The CHEMIST

Bulletin of

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FLORENCE E. WALL, *Editor*, 345 East 68th Street, New York City

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Drying Agent	*Vapor Pressure*
Calcium Chloride; granular	0.14-0.25 mm
Sodium Hydroxide, fused	0.16 mm
Potassium Hydroxide, fused	0.002 mm
Sulphuric Acid, conc.	0.003 mm
Desicchlora	0.001 mm
Anhydrone	about 0.000 mm
P_2O_5	less than 0.000 mm

Regeneration is easily accomplished (for Desicchlora) by spreading to a thickness of one to two inches on fine mesh wire, heating gradually from room temperature to 150°-200°C, and holding at that temperature for about ten hours, having a generous vapor outlet. Regeneration of Anhydrone is covered fully in the January 1930 issue of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Analytical Edition, Volume 2, No. 1, in an article "Anhydrous Magnesium Perchlorate as a Drying Agent."

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HENDRICK—THE GREAT EXPLAINER

The recent and sudden death, from pneumonia, of Ellwood Hendrick has deprived science, particularly chemistry, of a picturesque figure and a truly great personality. His sixty-eight years were, after all, a relatively short period in which to have acquired the rare combination of education, experience in so many fields of work, and the breadth of understanding and vision which made this man outstanding among his associates.

Dr. Hendrick was born at Albany, N. Y., on December 19, 1861, and received much of his education abroad. At the age of twenty he became manager of the Albany Aniline Dye Works, but gave up this position after three years, and spent the next thirty-three in surveying, insurance, and stock brokerage.

With a great accumulated wealth of seemingly irrelevant experience he returned to chemical work in 1917, in the research department of the Arthur D. Little Company, of Cambridge, Mass. During his six years there he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Franklin and Marshall College, served as Consulting Editor of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* and commenced his own writing. In 1924 he was appointed Curator of the Chanler Museum at Columbia University.

Perhaps it was Dr. Hendrick's latent, temporarily suppressed interest in chemistry, and his affection for it all during those years away from it, that gave him his rare gift for making abstruse technical chemical topics lucid to laymen. He was always a firm believer in the great value of scientific research to industry, and in the great merit due to its often-unsung practitioners. Because he was conscious of the average chemist's lack of ability to explain himself and his work in the simple interesting language which is so necessary for public understanding and appreciation, he strove to make his own writings and lectures fill this need. Among his many published works, *The Percolator Papers* and *Everyman's Chemistry* successfully demonstrate how deftly he managed to turn the usually cold, matter-of-fact language of science into living, human language with a universal appeal.

Dr. Hendrick was a member of many scientific societies, and a past president of the *Société de Chimie Industrielle*. He was president of The Chemists' Club for three seasons, but his active membership in the Century Club, The Players' Club, the Dutch Treat Club, and others showed that his interests were by no means confined to his profession.

Dr. Hendrick was not a member of the Institute. We wish he might have been, because his life so beautifully exemplified those "Emigrant Chemists" who were once the subject of an editorial—"those who have strayed . . . out of chemical laboratories into other lines of work."

This chemist strayed out—and came back; and those who knew him well in later years could not but feel that he was a better chemist for having broadened his horizon and learned that "The practice of chemistry means much more than sitting perched on a high stool, squinting cross-eyed at something in a test-tube."

With its characteristic appreciation of science and scientists, *The New York Times*, for October 31, 1930, carried the following editorial—a fitting tribute, but one which brings out only flashes of what we may expect when some worthy biographer will do justice to this truly remarkable character.

Ellwood Hendrick

Lafcadio Hearn, in his self-exile in the Orient, writing to Ellwood Hendrick when other correspondents had dropped away, said that he did not know what to do "without the occasional wind of sympathy" wherewith the letters of this chemist friend refreshed him. When one has read a letter from Dr. Hendrick one can understand why Lafcadio Hearn wrote so many letters to him—just to get the "wonderful" replies, full of "penetrating things," of "witty flashes and curious observations."

Fortunately, there is a little collection of essays, *The Percolator Papers*, in which the rare quality of this humanistic industrial chemist is revealed. In one of them he says that the language of science is definite, distinct, mathematical, and "unconscionably ugly." But his talent was as a catalyst which transformed what it touched and made of that language human, living speech. Hearn was ever urging him to preserve this thoughts in writing, saying that they would self-arrange themselves "kaleidoscopically" and would try to live; that he had but to breathe into their nostrils and be "astonished and pleased." Happily Hendrick had that experience along with the rewards that came to him in his profession. In Leonardo's time a master was "an artist because he was an engineer." This master of chemistry had that which gave artistic value to all the scientific material he gathered.

He constantly urged that the man of research must set forth his findings in terms that will be understood. Otherwise he is more reprehensible than a miser, "for the miser cannot carry his treasure with him when he dies," whereas the man of research can do what amounts to that. Dr. Hendrick's own chief service, as one in whom dwelt both scientist and artist, was to help the man of research to do what often he could not do for himself—share his discovery with mankind.

He once said, after speaking of Tyndall and Huxley and Duncan, that there was no one left who had the mastery of the art to write of science. If there were and are others, their number is now less by one.

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY

At the first meeting of the New York Chapter on Friday, October 10th, Dr. Otto P. Amend gave a very interesting talk on the interrelationship of the professions of pharmacy and chemistry, interspersed with some delightful reminiscences of the latter 1800's, and stories of the early days of Eimer and Amend.

His father, Bernard G. Amend, had been invited by Liebig to the University of Giessen, and spent several years there, first as a student, and later as an assistant to Liebig. A fellow student at Giessen was Eben D. Horsford, who was then preparing for his work as the first professor of chemistry at the newly established Lawrence Scientific School, and it was at his suggestion and with the expectation of joining Horsford at Cambridge, Mass., that Mr. Bernard Amend came to New York in 1847.

Arrived in New York, he obtained a position in a drug store in Liberty Street. Several weeks later, as he passed the shop of one of New York's leading physicians, he chanced to see a sign which read "Chemist Wanted." The shop was that of Dr. W. H. Milnor, situated at the northeast corner of 18th Street and Third Avenue. His application for the position was accepted and he was placed in charge of Dr. Milnor's little pharmacy. In 1851 Dr. Milnor retired and Mr. Amend came into control of the business. He then formed a partnership with Louis Gail under the name of Gail and Amend.

At that period there were only four laboratories in America available for the study of chemistry. Medicine was largely empirical and absolutely devoid of laboratory control. Manufacturers who were making extravagant claims for their "cures" of all kinds were uncontrolled by any laws such as the present Pure Food and Drug Act. Flagrant adulteration and substitutions were general practices among persons handling chemicals, drugs, etc.

Trained under the severe discipline of Liebig, he brought to his work the highest ideals governing the preparation and dispensing of drugs and medicines. His firm soon gained an enviable and deserved reputation for the purity of its goods, and the scrupulous care with which prescriptions were filled. In 1856 Carl Eimer, an old schoolmate of Mr. Amend, senior, replaced Mr. Gail as partner and the firm name was changed to Eimer and Amend.

Dr. Amend very ably presented the picture of how the pharmacist in the olden days was called upon to make practically all of the preparations which were compounded for prescription work. Furthermore, due to the lack of governmental or other control laboratories, he was required to be capable of detecting adulteration in the crude drugs and chemicals

which he purchased. In addition he was looked up to by the physicians and general public of his community as being fitted to make examinations and tests on all types of materials. In this connection Dr. Amend's father was requested to make some diamonds to match a sample which his prospective customer had submitted.

With the general trend of expansion, both in education and industry the position of the pharmacist began to change somewhat in its complexion. What was in the middle and latter part of the nineteenth century the field of his profession, is now divided into two distinct fields—the profession of pharmacy and the profession of chemistry. The pharmacist is no longer called upon to make miscellaneous examinations or tests, but is confined to those aligned with pharmaceutical problems. The enactment of the Pure Food and Drug Act brought with it the necessity of control laboratories to assure quality. This resulted in the insertion in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia of definite specifications both for the drugs and chemicals used in pharmacy, and for standard methods of testing. In some cases elaborate apparatus is required in order to make these determinations properly, and the difficulties which arose for the individual pharmacist under these conditions resulted in the establishment by many of the wholesale drug firms of manufacturing pharmaceutical laboratories for the preparation of U. S. Pharmacopoeia standard galenicals.

The success of this practice together with the introduction of mechanical devices soon resulted in mass production of many preparations which were packed in small convenient containers for direct sale over the counter to customers. Due to the excellent character of some of these manufacturers, many physicians prescribed these preparations for their patients, with the result that the pharmacist had less and less opportunity to practice the technique of his profession.

Later some of the department stores opened up drug departments for the sale of many pharmaceuticals in original packages. This was followed by the establishment of chain drug stores, which unfortunately, did not confine their wares to those furnished by the old type drug store. In self-protection the pharmacist has been forced to meet this competition so that today, as so ably stated recently in a newspaper, "The man in charge has to be not only a dispenser of drugs, but a *restaurateur*, a bookseller, a tobacconist, an electrician, a dealer in hardware, a beauty specialist, a confectioner, and a seller of such diverse articles as phonograph records and coffee percolators. In fact, the field that the drug store serves has lately so widened that the function of the pharmacist is forgotten."

As a result of this condition pharmacy has been taken up by a rather

different type of person from those who were formerly engaged in it.

In spite of this state of affairs there is a decided relationship between pharmacy and chemistry. The technical field of the old time pharmacist has been invaded by the large pharmaceutical laboratories which employ trained pharmaceutical chemists in the manufacture and control of medicinal preparations of chemical, biological, or vegetable nature, and in research work for the further development of antitoxins and specifics for various diseases.

In concluding, Dr. Amend brought out "a thought that might be well worth considering for the benefit of the pharmacist. That is the need of a real ethical pharmacy where the public will find highly trained pharmacists, capable of performing correctly and accurately the various functions of a technical man. It is true that there have been a few isolated attempts in this city to establish stores of this kind which have not been successful, but I am sure if the various pharmaceutical societies would endorse the movement and endeavor to obtain the co-operation of the physicians through the various medical societies, such stores could be definitely and permanently established."

In the discussion which followed, several suggestions were made on what is to be done to keep the pharmacist from becoming "nothing but a soda-jerker and a package-wrapper." Among reasons for his parlous state were suggested the ever-increasing use of proprietary remedies, the dependability of manufacturing drug companies, the decreasing popularity of prescription writing by physicians, etc.

Dr. Eldred spoke of the close overlapping of chemistry and pharmacy, and of the obligation of all branches of pharmacy to pure chemistry. He cited many instances of famous discoveries that were actually the work of some chemist working back in the laboratory, rather than of the accredited man who brought them before the public.

Dr. H. O. Chute, while deploring the unfortunate situation of the average druggist, said that the fault does not lie with the colleges of pharmacy, nor with the students whom they graduate, but rather with the large manufacturing companies which because they now prepare their products in the form and state suitable for retail sale, have made the modern druggist hardly more than a dispenser of pure chemicals.

Dr. Breithut urged full co-operation with the real pharmaceutical chemists who are as anxious as other chemists for professional standing and recognition. Since the American Institute of Chemists is logically the only organization which can help them in this situation, he suggested that the recognized pharmacologists, qualified chemists, and other really professional practitioners of pharmacy be approached with an invitation to join our movement to raise standards and weed out incompetents.

ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS

Miss Calm Hoke sent us the following as "a rather interesting, if somewhat discouraging article," from the correspondence columns of *Mechanical Engineering:*

Improvement of the Social and Economic Status of the Engineer

TO THE EDITOR:

Recently the question has often been raised as to why the engineer falls behind other schooled professionals as regards his social standing in the human family. (We refer here to the technically educated engineer, and not to one who qualifies in the misleading sense of our broad term "engineer.") To obtain a picture of the situation, let us compare engineers with members of two other typical professions, making use of the accompanying diagram.

	Lawyer	*Physician*	*Engineer*
Recognition of Natural Laws	least	almost	greatest
Recognition of Human Equation	greatest	equal	least

In this plan, group L represents the lawyers, group D, the physicians, and group E, the engineers. Group L deals with practical problems as they arise in the daily life of the human family. These problems do not absolutely require the truth to be established, because certain desired results are more important. Example: Through the talent of its counsel, a city defeats the objection of plaintiffs who contend that the building of a dam would affect their watershed. Later on the dam fails disastrously, proving the truth of their contention. Nevertheless the prestige of the legal profession is not materially damaged by the outcome.

Group D deals with organic problems of the individual. These are often very perplexing and reveal the incompleteness of our knowledge. A highly developed and impressive Latin nomenclature somewhat offset this deficiency.

Group E deals strictly with the laws of nature, which are immutably fixed, and the achievements of this group are in direct proportion to their knowledge of these laws.

Again: In group L, professional activity is independent of any of the laws of nature, and success may be based on a disregard of natural laws. Negative results will have a temporary or a monetary effect only.

In group D, in certain cases, the professional procedure is an experimental one. If successful, it is "luck;" if a failure, the mistake is "buried;" and time heals the wounds of those affected, and the profession, as such, does not suffer.

In group E, no engineering work is a lasting success if it disregards the laws of nature, be it knowingly or ignorantly. The engineer cannot bury his mistakes—they may bury him, materially or morally.

It is interesting to note that group L, which requires the least adherence to the fundamentals of truth, is the one which is foremost as regards recognition by the human family, while group E, which is forced to strictly respect the fundamental laws of truth, is the one least recognized. Group D lies between the two in every respect. Why is this so? The reason seems to be twofold.

The activities of group L are directly concerned with individuals not averse to publicity and more or less continuously in the limelight. Its schools train in that direction, and their graduates are ready to face the public with boldness, and often with a "brass band," so to speak.

The problems of group D, while requiring a knowledging of the laws of nature for their solution, are concerned mainly with the material and mental physics of the human individual. These studies involve a partial negation of the training given to the members of group L, but still require a close contact with the species *homo sapiens*. A medical graduate is at once ready to mingle with the human family more or less intimately, and is more cognizant of the complexity of his professional requirements than is generally the case with a novice in group L.

The problems of group E are problems in which the laws of nature play a leading role. Their solution almost necessitates withdrawal from the society of others, for intense study and labor and the schooling of the group are mostly a training in that direction. A technical graduate, if conscientious, realizes that he is just beginning to appreciate that practical experience must now add to his future value. He is a stranger on the platform of public life as compared with his colleagues of the L group. He falls short of the knowledge of the mental physics of the human family, as compared with his colleagues of group D.

Is it surprising, then, that these three so vastly different trainings should have vastly different effects upon their respective pupils?

There is a sporting element in the training of group L which results in a certain mental flexibility and imparts a broadness of mind and a realization of professional colleagueship, along with freedom from professional wrangling save when one lawyer opposes another in a case in court.

The training of group D is somewhat more serious in this regard, and confers upon its members a certain respect for the object to be treated. It results also in professional fellowship and the tendency to avoid entering into serious professional controversies.

There is little, if any, of the sporting element in the training of group

E. Here is a continuous demand for an uncompromising respect for the laws of nature. This results in a less intimate knowledge of the human family than that acquired by groups L and D, and in turn a lesser degree of mental flexibility, almost bordering on professional egotism, which tends to oppose the spirit of professional fellowship so highly developed in the other two groups. What is the logical consequence?

Professional egotism hinders good judgment. It often leads to criticism of the work of a colleague, to the detriment of further progress. It is bound to disparage a professional reputation even though manifested under the guise of "competition." It is too often ready to "step in" and help out a disgruntled customer. It believes itself to have triumphed when it has succeeded in proving, for example, that the stress in a piece of machinery is a hundred pounds greater per square inch than it should be as figured by the colleague. This invariably leads to further professional faultfinding.

Do we find such a condition among groups L and D? Is a physician willing to "step in" or "butt in" on a case where the patient is still under the care of a colleague?

Professional solidarity is the bulwark of protection of groups L and D. It works to prevent any individual from handling a case in court unless he is legally licensed as a graduate in group L. It penalizes any individual who practices medicine unless he is legally entitled to belong to group D. Professional degrees in groups L and D are protected by laws—incidentally made by those they protect.

What in group E protects the graduate mechanical engineer against the practices of the "engineer" as at present broadly and loosely defined? What protects him against "butting in" with his clients (or employers)?

The answers to these questions may lead the way to the remedy, which will be found within the circle of group E itself.

1 The technical colleges should include in their curricula a course which acquaints its scholars with the human equation of life, with the ethical requirements, and professional solidarity.

2 The members of group E should protect themselves against the misuse of the term "engineer," both as to title as well as to character of employment.

3 They should endeavor to better acquaint the public with the achievements of their profession and their efforts in the service of mankind.

Milwaukee, Wis. ARNOLD PFAU

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

By Frederick J. Kenney

The chart which appears in this number of *The* CHEMIST shows the type of questionnaire which it is anticipated will be sent to all chemists in this country.

Any chemist, irrespective of his position in industrial or educational development, who will consider seriously for a few moments the present status of his profession must admit the necessity of taking an inventory if chemistry as a profession is to survive. It is absolutely essential that chemists apply to themselves present-day efficient business methods if they are to evaluate their own profession properly.

Before any keen business man or banker will develop any interest in an enterprise which is presented to him the promotor must develop certain fundamental facts of a substantial character. This involves a complete survey of the situation with a view to determine its value, durability, and probable success as an independent undertaking. Many chemists will no doubt differ with the writer as to the necessity of any such survey within the profession, but it would seem either that they have failed to give the matter any serious thought or that they have developed a self-satisfied attitude, which if allowed to continue will result in erasing the practice of chemistry from the professional field.

The American Institute of Chemists which has given considerable study and thought to the present status of the profession of chemistry now realizes the importance and necessity of determined action to place permanently their profession on the same plane as the professions of law, medicine, and engineering.

Referring to the report of the Educational Committee read at the last Annual Meeting, we find:

> The Educational Committee has made a study of the courses offered in chemistry in the different institutions of learning and found that in general *no* prescribed course for training is offered for the profession of chemistry.

And further:

> If Chemistry is to be recognized as a profession, it is essential that a definite course of training be prescribed and that those who wish to prepare for service in the profession know at the outset of their academic training what the profession demands of them.

The Committee on Economic Survey made a careful study of the different branches of the chemical profession to see what types of service each requires and what kind of training would be adequate to meet the requirements. The information which this committee has gathered, coupled with the data obtained from the questionnaires returned by individuals will permit the Institute to present to the public a sound survey of the profession of chemistry.

The purpose of this questionnaire therefore needs no further explana-

Education:

Course..... Dep
Additional Training..... Year Gra
.....

Professional Income Record

Please state only the important aspects of your employment. Indicate periods of unemployment

Dates		
From	*To*	*State*

Positions obtained through (Indicate how many)

College or University.....
Family or friends.....
Personal planning.....
Outstanding achievement.....
Agency.....
Advertising.....
Examination.....
Solicitation by an employer.....
A connection formed through employment.....

ATUS OF CHEMISTS

Ch. E.	A.B.	A.M.	Ph.D.	Misc.	Publications or Patents
					Yes..... *No*.....
					How Many.....

Development	Research	Sales	Executive	Teaching	Consulting	Special	Annual Income from Profession			Remarks
							Start	*Final*	*Average*	

ership in scientific or kindred societies

rican Institute of Chemists.....

rican Institute of Chemical Engineers.....

rican Chemical Society.....

rican Electrochemical Society.....

ty of Rheology.....

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tion. It has been prepared with the thought in mind that it can be filled out without any chance of the identification of the individual. We expect to issue a compilation of the survey when completed to all chemists who receive the questionnaire so that all may be informed as to the status of chemists.

In passing we hope that no chemist will be foolish enough to say, "The public be damned;" a very prominent man made that statement some years ago and he lived to regret it.

PERSONALS

George R. Gray, formerly associated with the Fort Worth Laboratories, is now Fellow in Chemistry at the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.

Cyrus G. Dunkle, formerly with Combustion Utilities Corporation, Linden, N. J., is now Research Chemist at the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Allen E. Lawrence, formerly Graduate Assistant, at the Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., is now chemical engineer with the du Pont Ammonia Corporation, at Wilmington, Del.

Raymond Hertwig, formerly Director of Research and Quality Control, for the Hecker H. O. Co., at Buffalo, N. Y. is now the secretary of the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

William T. Read, formerly Professor and Head of Department of Chemistry, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, is now associated with the School of Chemistry, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

Foster Dee Snell has been elected Fellow of the Chemical Society of London.

James N. Taylor's excellent talk before the Virginia Section of the A. C. S., which appeared as *The Chemist and Chemical Markets* in the issue for May, 1930, was the subject of an appreciative editorial *Chemistry and the South*, in *The New York Times* for August 25th.

ALL ITEMS FOR THE NEXT ISSUE SHOULD BE SUBMITTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE DIRECTLY TO THE EDITOR.

NEWS OF THE CHAPTERS

New York

The first regular meeting of the 1930–31 season was held on the evening of October 10th. About seventy members and guests were present. Dinner was enjoyed in the Grill of the Murray Hill Hotel, and at eight o'clock the meeting was called to order in the south drawing room, which had been converted to serve the purposes of a lecture hall.

Following introductory remarks and greetings by the Chairman, Mr. F. J. Kenney, Dr. Otto P. Amend, Fellow of the Institute, and President of Eimer and Amend, spoke on *Chemistry and Pharmacy*. His talk, replete with reminiscence and anecdote, gave a broad picture of the evolution of chemical professionalism from pharmaceutical beginnings in a typical city such as New York, in and after the year 1847.

The transition in experience by Dr. Amend's father, who had been successively assistant to Liebig, at Giessen, apprentice in a "doctor shop" at Third Avenue and 18th Street (then the intersection of the Boston Post Road), and finally executive of a large establishment engaged in the production and marketing of chemicals and scientific apparatus, was most informative.

The ensuing discussion was live and continuous. Some fifteen Fellows and guests participated.

The Chairman announced several new policies obtaining this season, namely, (1) Meeting of the Council at 5:30 P. M. on the regular meeting nights. (2) Written reports by committees to be submitted to the Secretary at each meeting of the chapter. (3) All committees are to be considered *active*. In the event that any committee members should become inactive, deferentially suggesting the advisability of successors, the Chairman will expedite solution of their problem by personal attention.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,
LEON V. QUIGLEY,
Secretary

Pennsylvania

On Tuesday evening, September 16th, the Pennsylvania Chapter met at the Engineers' Club—Franklin D. Jones, the new chairman, presiding. Mr. E. F. Cayo reported on the proceedings of the last council meeting in New York. The purpose of the meeting was to plan a program for the coming season. Membership, as one of the big problems, was put up to a committee composed of Messrs. Thews, Bertolet, Worley, and Berry. This committee was instructed to secure as complete a list as possible of chemists in the Philadelphia area who would be

eligible for membership in the Institute. They were further instructed to proceed with an intensive drive on the basis of the information thus secured.

Two trips were decided upon. The first, December 2nd, to be one having a cultural or educational object such as a trip through one of the museums or a trip through one of the big hospitals with a view toward seeing its organization rather than its patients. The second trip, on March 2nd, will be a combined lecture and trip, probably through one of the large banks. The arrangements for these trips were left to a committee of Messrs. Porter, Jenne, and Frank M. Jones. The committee to arrange for speakers was chosen with Dr. Lukens as chairman and Messrs. Trumper, Theel, and Hocker as the other members.

The dates for the other meetings, and the subjects for addresses were drawn up as follows:

Oct. 7th.—Organization and Administration in Chemical Work.
Nov. 6th.—Getting a Job, and Selling One's Services and Ideas.
Jan. 6th.—Chemical Education in High School and College.
Feb. 2nd.—Ethics and Frauds.
April 7th.—Fees and Salaries—What Is a Chemist Worth?

FRANKLIN D. JONES

The monthly meeting of the chapter was held at the Engineers' Club on October 14th. The minutes of the last meeting were approved. A motion was made and carried, directing Mr. Cayo to bring before the National Council a suggestion by Mr. Levitt for the formation of advisory committees by the various chapters to aid members of the Institute with inventions and discoveries—this aid to take the form of advice as to suitable legal and technical firms. Mr. Levitt explained that in his opinion such committees would enable us to offer a very tangible benefit to our members.

Mr. H. B. Miller of Charles W. Young and Company was the speaker of the evening. He spoke on the general phases of business organization and administration.

FRANKLIN D. JONES

Washington—Everything is evidently quiet along the Potomac.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

First meeting on October 31st. To be reported in the next issue.

NOTES FOR YOUR YEAR-BOOK

Until the new Year-Book is issued, please continue to note changes of address in the old Year-Book. The following have been reported since the June issue of *The* CHEMIST.

WILLIAM S. ARNOLD (p. 18), 511 Nottingham Road, Ten Hills, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE BARSKY (p. 19), 433 West 21st St., New York, N. Y.

WILLARD O. BREWER (p. 20), 1364 Marlborough Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN E. BROLLES (p. 20), 2000 Grand Concourse, New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM S. CALCOTT (p. 20), Box 525, Wilmington, Del.

EDWARD S. CHAPIN (p. 20), 20 Summer Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

ALBERT E. CONKLIN (p. 41), Box 243, Framingham, Mass.

FREDERICK D. CRANE (p. 21), c/o Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

ABRAHAM H. DICK (p. 22), 5905 Huxley Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

HENRY DORIN (p. 43), c/o Chemistry Dept., College of the City of N. Y., New York, N. Y.

CYRUS G. DUNKLE (p. 22), Box 271, Wharton, N. J.

ALBERT ERNEST EDEL (p. 22), 10 Hill Street, Newark, N. J.

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HENRY WIGGLESWORTH (p. 39), 370 Lexington Ave., Room 604, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT A. WORLEY (p. 40), LaVerne Apartments, 4200 B Disston St., Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.

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JOHN H. KUESEL, *formerly* 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
FLORIAN R. KAPP, *formerly* 448 E. 58th St., New York, N. Y.
LEE T. SMITH, *formerly* 341 Litchfield Road, Akron, Ohio.
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IF YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS

Please notify the Secretary's office, *not* the Editor. To keep your identity and location straight and up to date in the Institute records, please always indicate whether or not your change of address implies also a change of position. And if so, what?

PAGE DR. AMEND

The following was recently clipped from *The New York Times:*

> REGISTERED PHARMACIST, between ages of 25 and 40, permanent position with chain stores; experienced in toilet articles.* W 656 Times Downtown.

* Making or selling? We might ask.

EDITORIAL

Harvey Washington Wiley

In the passing of Dr. Wiley, the Institute has lost one of its outstanding figures, and a loyal supporter of its principles.

To the world at large, Dr. Wiley will go down in history as "the Father of the Pure Food Law"—the Food and Drugs Act of 1906. The enactment of this act was the result of Dr. Wiley's efforts, and its fortunes were always foremost in his thought.

Educated at Hanover and Harvard, he was called to Washington in 1883, and from a very simple beginning he built up the Bureau of Chemistry to a foremost place among scientific institutions. His accomplishments were varied and extensive, and expressed themselves in the administrator, the author, the lecturer, the teacher—an almost infinite variety.

Transcending any characterization, however, is the thought of Wiley, the Man—a human personality, whom to know was to love. Genial, kindly, of a sunny disposition, his memory is held in affection by all who knew him.

He lives in the hearts of his friends.—J. N. TAYLOR

The Canadian Chemist

It is with genuine pleasure that we extend a friendly hand, and a cheery greeting to *The* CANADIAN CHEMIST, *Volume I, Number 1*, which recently found its way across the border.

This little paper is to serve as the official news organ of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry, and its appearance was not quite unexpected. When Mr. F. J. Hambly (then) President of the Canadian Institute, addressed the New York Chapter of the A. I. C. last April, he emphasized the great value of such a paper as *The* CHEMIST in bringing together the members of such organizations as these Institutes, and expressed the hope that theirs would soon have its own bulletin.

The perusal of its pages shows how actively the Canadian Institute is interested in public affairs relating to chemists and professional chemistry: student membership, duties on scientific books, and especially chemical education.

A brief but comprehensive article on *The Examinations Board* brings out the importance of such a board in judging applicants not only by specific regulations but also by particular circumstances, and in directing the studies and work of those practical chemists who wish to improve themselves and become eligible for membership in the Institute. This Board "is now recognized as a judicial body, established to carry out the regulations of the Institute, and . . . assist those who express their willingness . . . to meet by examination the standards of professional chem-

istry which the Institute has created."

The Survey of Canadian Chemists, is a *résumé* of the information obtained from a questionnaire which was recently sent to "as wide a list as possible of all those calling themselves chemists, or engaged in chemistry in some way" (outside of Institute members). The response from over fifty per cent of the list was very encouraging, and showed the committee that Canada houses relatively few self-styled chemists who are not worthy of the title, and of course the Institute wants them to join. Membership is set forth as "the duty that they owe to their profession in supporting their professional organization, as well as the desirability of obtaining the hall-mark of a fully qualified Canadian Chemist. The Institute can never attain its rightful place as the representative body of professional chemists nor fulfill its highest function until it is supported by the majority." (It all seems so familiar that we nearly wrote *American* in there.)

The objectives of the A. I. C. as stated on our cover, are quoted as ". . . of sufficient general interest, and so much to the point that they cannot come before chemists too frequently."

We like the straightforward manner in which **"*The* CANADIAN CHEMIST"** strides across the cover. It shows that although the organization which it represents calls itself an Institute of Chemi*stry*, it really means Chemi*sts*. The introductory message of Mr. E. F. Sterne, its President, confirms this because he says that their Institute "was created for the protection of the public, as well as for the securing of recognition for the high standards and usefulness of our profession."

The CANADIAN CHEMIST is to be "issued as occasion warrants." Read it whenever you come across it. We shall probably quote from it frequently, because our organization has much to learn from the older organization behind this young publication, of which not the least item is the knowledge that the problems and troubles of chemists are by no means confined within national borders.

To *The* CANADIAN CHEMIST we extend our sincere good wishes for success, and let us hope that through mutual understanding and co-operation both these CHEMISTS will help our sister Institutes toward realizing the ideals which they have set forth for the betterment of *North American* chemists in general.

F. E. W.

The CHEMIST Itself

What with hard times and everything, and all the job-hunting these days, one might wonder why the doors were not actually stormed when we resigned as Editor several weeks ago. The

announcement was intended to be irrevocable, but it seems to have acquired the savor of those which herald other, far more remarkable "Farewell Appearances." So, here we are again, with greetings and good wishes for the coming season.

The burden of editorial duties promises to be lightened considerably by our collaborators, and we are pleased to present to you WALTER J. BAEZA, of New York, FRANKLIN D. JONES, of Philadelphia, and JAMES N. TAYLOR, of Washington, who have agreed to serve as contributing editors from their respective chapters. The staff will welcome other collaborators in New England, Buffalo, and all points west.

All items of interest for *The* CHEMIST, signed articles, clippings, personal notes of your professional activities, or letters for *The Members' Forum* may be sent to these local editors, who will, in turn, assemble them and submit them for publication.

Several features have been planned for this season: Dr. Breithut's cheery, characteristic messages will be on *The President's Page; Who's Who in the Institute* will introduce to you our officers and groups of members; *Departmental Activities* will give you notes of interest concerning our members who are in educational, government, industrial, or miscellaneous work; etc., etc.

But for the success of our venture, we need *your* help. Keep yourself *chemist-conscious*, and watch for anything and everything of interest to our membership at large. Just write your name on it, and send it in while you think of it.

At the Annual Meeting of 1928, we had much discussion on the necessity of such a paper as *The* CHEMIST, so that our members would have their needed opportunity to express themselves. Well, here it is; we invite you to take advantage of it.

"*The* CHEMIST IS YOUR PAPER; MAKE IT YOUR PAPER!"

ESSAY CONTEST

Popular Chemistry Company of Swedesboro, N. J., publishers of the magazine, *Popular Chemistry*, have recently announced an Essay contest for students in chemistry. Awards will total $750. Application blanks may be procured by writing to J. Clinton Molitor, *Editor*, at the above address.

EMPLOYMENT NOTES

The Bureau of Employment of the Chemists' Club is co-operating with the American Institute of Chemists, so that some of the better positions listed with the Bureau may be brought to the attention of Institute members. The Bureau welcomes correspondence with anyone interested in the following openings:

1357 Chemist or chemical engineer experienced in the formulation and manufacturing of both oil and lacquer undercoatings also some experience with the new synthetic gum undercoatings and lacquers. Work in the East.

1410 Chemist experienced in canning and preserving who has a knowledge of foods and preferably some knowledge of pharmaceuticals. Contact work with a certain amount of traveling. Headquarters, Middle West.

1416 Chemists experienced in manufacture of Lithopone to conduct research. Location, Middle West.

1421 Capable paint chemist experienced in manufacture of paint and able to take charge of regulating and improving methods of manufacture. Location, South.

The Bureau also has various positions for recent graduates either bachelor's, master's, or doctor's, within the last two years.

It should of course be understood that Institute members would receive introductions to these employers only under the conditions of the Bureau's regular contract.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Position	*Entrance Salary*	*File Application by*
Paper Technologist	$3800	November 12, 1930
Senior Technologist (Cellulose)	$4600–5400	November 19, 1930
Technologist (Foods)	$3800–4600	November 19, 1930
Technologist (Textiles)	$3800–4600	November 19, 1930

POSITIONS WANTED

11X30 Graduate Chemist, 3 years' teaching experience, wishes position in research work or analytical chemistry.

11Y30 Graduate Chemist, 4 years' experience in Analytical Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Metallography, wishes position.

Please pass this copy of *The* CHEMIST on to some eligible chemist who is not yet a member of the Institute. Additional copies and an application blank may be obtained from the secretary, Howard S. Neiman. See form, page 24.

THE MEMBERS' FORUM

This department has been introduced as a meeting place for frank discussion of Institute activities, published articles, etc. Your co-operation in helping to make it a success will be some evidence that chemists are not quite so inarticulate as is commonly supposed.—EDITOR

TO THE EDITOR OF *The* CHEMIST:

We have had articles published in *The* CHEMIST, and speeches made before our various chapters on what The American Institute of Chemists can do to advance the economic status of about every kind of chemist but the one who is employed by the private corporation. Since that kind of chemist represents the largest group and since a number of us have found it more difficult to enlist that kind of chemist in our ranks, I for one would like to see some discussion in the columns of *The* CHEMIST on what we can do for him and how we can do it.

FRANKLIN D. JONES

Philadelphia, Pa.
September 10, 1930

The bulletin *The* CHEMIST has proved interesting reading. . . . I know of no other society or publication promoting the mutual welfare of the chemist and of the chemical industry as you are attempting to do.

ALBERT R. CRAWFORD

Newport, Rhode Island
Oct. 5, 1930

The Editor regrets that it is, of course, impossible to publish anonymous communications.

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RUTS

Author Unknown

The world is full o' ruts, my boy,
Some shaller and some deep;
An' every rut is full of folks as
High as they can heap.

Each one that's growlin' in th' ditch
Is growlin' at his fate,
An' wishin' he had got his chance
Befor' it was too late.

They lay it all on some one else, or
Say 'twas just their luck—
They never once consider that 'twas
Caused by lack o' pluck.

But here's the word o' one that's
lived
Clean through, from soup to nuts:
The Lord don't send no derricks
'round
T' hist folks out o' ruts.

NO, THE LORD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

SEND FOR APPLICATION BLANKS FOR PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

.....

HOWARD S. NEIMAN, *Secretary*
The American Institute of Chemists
233 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Please send me an application blank for membership in the American Institute of Chemists.

Name.....

Position.....

Address.....

City..... State.....